The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,042.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 4 and Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Tellamacherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 5th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Gutch Mandvie.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE, *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, as above on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 8 a.m.

The vessel can carry Passengers and Cargo for Port Natal, Cape Town, &c., for transference to the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamer at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

28th January, 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	25	17	9	
Port Said	25	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February 15
ITALIA	2,746	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	... 30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,30 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain F. Targarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL.

COMMITTEE:—President, Col. Sir Members, Major Maxwell, Captain Baker, Hore, McHie Weir and Forbes; Lieutenants Wyer and Freeborn; Color Sergeants Medley Buckland, Hoare, Pearson, and Ross; Serjeants Lindley and W. Jordan.

THE BALL will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 8th February 1878. Only Volunteers (including honorary members) will be permitted to subscribe, but gentlemen who are not members of the Corps will be admitted as guests of subscribers. Volunteers to appear in FULL DRESS UNIFORM. Tickets Rs. 10, which will admit subscriber and two Ladies. For every gentleman guest Rs. 10, and for every extra Lady Rs. 5.

T. J. DUNNE, Lieut & Adjt., } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, } Secretaries.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s) DECCAN	3469	500	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— BANGALORE	2063	800	E. C. Stead	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— PENINSULA	2726	400	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZANZIBAR	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GERLONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ..... 1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	R. Stewart ..... 1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"ANCHOR" LINE

are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"HALL" LINE

are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER GALATEA,

1,331 TONS, CAPTAIN PEARSON,

WILL SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL ON OR ABOUT 22ND FEB.

THIS popular Steamer, now lying off the Custom House Bunder, has Saloon and Cabins on Deck, with excellent and spacious accommodation.

Passage..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TYRIAN,
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
SAILING 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money..... Rs. 400.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,
CORNER OF CRUICKSHANK & MARKET ROADS.

MAMMOTH EXHIBITION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PATRONS PLEASED AND DELIGHTED.

All acknowledge that it is by far the SUPERIOR ENTERTAINMENT of its class that they have ever witnessed in any part of the World.

EVERY EVENING COMMENCE NINE SHARP.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 sharp.

Box Office at the Circus open daily from 10 o'clock A.M. to 5 P.M. for the sale of reserve seats.

SECURE YOUR SEATS! SECURE YOUR SEATS!! and avoid the crush at the doors.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 40 0
Private Boxes to seat 4	„ 20 0
Dress Circle	„ 5 0
Stalls	„ 3 0
Parquet	„ 2 0
Pit	„ 1 0

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Special Tram Cars at the close of each Performance.

ALL BILLS will be PAID EVERY MONDAY between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

LAKE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS on account of the above Fund.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES HUTTON, Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 1st February 1878, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. C. WATT, Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 22nd January 1878.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of Frank Chalk, Esquire. Rent Rs. 165. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo, suitable for a Parsee family. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

CHUBB'S

PATENT FIRE and THIEF-RESISTING SAFES, CHESTS, DESPATCH, WRITING, CASH, and KEY BOXES, LOCKS, and PADLOCKS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
Sole Appointed Agent.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM payable during the whole term of life as compared with the published rates of some of the other principal offices transacting Life Assurance business in India.

INDIAN CIVIL RATES.—WITH PROFITS.

Office.	Age 25	Age 35	Age 45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
UNIVERSAL	35 0 0	43 0 0	58 0 0
Standard	35 5 4	44 7 4	59 4 0
Indian Life Assurance Co., Limited	34 14 0	44 1 4	59 0 0
London Assurance Corporation	38 14 8	43 5 4	56 3 4

Similar reductions are made on Military and Naval risks.

FORBES & Co., Agents.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, ON ITS APPELLATE SIDE.

Suit No 545 of 1871.
Appeal No 316.

RUTTONVAHOO, widow of RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and residing at No. 58, Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

versus

MEGHJEE PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 58, Modikhana Street aforesaid.....Defendant.
HARAGOORAM HIMUTRAM.....Appellants.
PRAGJEE MOORARJEE.....Respondent.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, dated the fourteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, it was ordered that the Order of the Appellate Court in the above appeal, dated the nineteenth December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, should be executed against the Appellant above-named to the extent of Rupees Six Thousand and Nineteen, Annas Three and Pies Three, and further int rest on Rupees Three Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-Five at 6 Annas Six from Sixth September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, till payment, at nine per cent per annum, by the attachment of the Immoveable Property of Runchordass Meghjee, deceased, more particularly descr bed as follows:—That is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground in Modikhana Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——, with a message, tenement and premises standing and being thereon, and fronting Modikhana Street aforesaid, assessed under No. 58, and which said p emises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a p ece of ground or stable belonging to Royal Nocarn, on or towards the east by Modikhana Street aforesaid, on or towards the south by the public road called Devjee Sunrey Lane, and on or towards the west by a house and premises belonging to Jevan Bhowanee, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Runchordass Meghjee, deceased, and are now occupied by the said Ruttonvahoo and others. The amount of revenue or annual rent amounts to Rupees Six, Annas Thirteen and Pies Six per annum.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant of sale, dated the twentieth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder and purchaser, all the right, title and interest of the late Runchordass Meghjee in and to the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Runchordass Meghjee to the same or to any interest therein.

Should there be no saleable interest whatever of the said Runchordass Meghjee in the said premises any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser. The above-mentioned Pragjee Moorarjee, the execution creditor, has not liberty to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will, after defraying the expenses of the sale, be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 31st day of January 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MOOLJEE & BOMONJEE,
Attorneys for Respondent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—WANTED, A THIRD MASTER. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, Boys' School, Byculla.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Board, Sitting Room and Bed Room in FORT. Address, stating terms, —V. R., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Matheran.—Business communications may be addressed to his Agent, Mr. J. LINDLEY, 56, Hornby Row.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Beauties, cheap, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

FOR SALE, a Schiedmayer Trichord GRAND PIANO, in excellent order. Price, including insulators, Rs. 450. Apply to A. C. HOUSTON, Diocesan School, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a well-bred Chesnut AUSTRALIAN CHARGER, 15 hands, 7 years old, very handsome, grand action, believed to be sound. For further particulars apply to Officers' Sanatarium, Married Quarters, Colaba.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5 2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH BISCUITS, in TINS, or otherwise, at various prices. PEARCE'S Biscuit Factory, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 130 to Rs. 240.

FOR LADIES.

In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

ALSO

their large assortment of Fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

Of various sizes and prices. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.

In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

IMPROVED OVERLAND TRUNKS,

FITTED WITH TRAY AND COLLAPSIBLE SPACE FOR SHIRTS. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 56.

PORTMANTEAUX,

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER, is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE, Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.

in. in. in. in. in.
27 by 15 by 12 and 24 by 15 by 12.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines).

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the purest Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,	York River Tobacco.
„ Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.
„ Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Returns Tobacco.	Persian „
	Latakia Tobacco.
	Oronoko „
	Imperial „
	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

MANUFACTORY,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of a Large Shipment of the above.

The best Qualities, latest Designs, and Colours.

WINSORS.

	Rs. a.
To tie Knot, Bow, or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 8
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	5 0
Sterling Silver Scarf Rings	5 0

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

"The Don," New Fancy Stripes, Plain Colors, Blue and Black and White Spots	2 12
Black, Blue and Lavender	

MODERATE KNOTS.

Duke of Edinborough, New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped or Plain Black	3 0
Blue, Lavender, Slate and Black	

NEW PIN SCARFS.

To suit any Collar.

The "Leopold," Washing, Bird's Eyes, Rich Fancy Spots and Stripes	2 8
Plain Colours and Black	3 8
The Leopold, Washing, Twilled Silk, White and Coloured Spots	5 0

THE "EXCELSIOR."

Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks	4 0
Fancy Stripes or Spots, Rich Figured Satin	
Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen	1 12
White Marseila	3 8
Gold and Silver Pins, a variety of Patterns, Horse Shoe, &c	6 8 to 30 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colours, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above.	1 8
White Dress Bows	1 0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs. a.
Black Corded Silk	Re. 1, 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," White Black	2 0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas 2 12
The Club House, Black and Fancy	

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
„ Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	3 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 8

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16 0
Ladies	8-8 to 12 8
Sun Umbrellas	5 8
Ladies' Sunshades	5 8

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange, Ground Ash, selected Rattans, a large assortment	1 8 to 2 0

LUND'S JEWELLERY.

Gold on Ivory, will last for years, Collar Stud	1 12
Front Do.	3 8
Solitaires	5 8
Links	10 8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored, 2 Buttons	Nett. 3 0
Dogskin	3 0
Do Gauntlets	3 0
Dogskin Gauntlets	3 0

GENTS' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored	Nett. 3 4
Dogskin, Sewn, Fancy Colours	3 8
Tan Deer for Driving	3 4
White Doe Military	3 8
Real White Buckskin	3 8

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's West End	per doz. 6 8	Badham's First Lord	per doz. 6 8
Badham's Dux	6 8	Badham's Clerical	5 8
Badham's P. ll Mall	6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up	6 0
Badham's Shakespear	6 8	Military Stand up	6 8
Badham's London Society	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear per doz.)	7 0
		Badham's Boys' Sailor	5 8
		Badham's Boys' Dux	5 8

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd February Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome buggy.
A mail phaeton.
A pair of faste trotting Pegu ponies.
A great Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF SALAMMONIAC.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd February, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNET, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Cassumbhoy Rogunbhoy, Esq; and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

Ex ship Oimra.

TC 1-10—10 barrels salammoniac.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 84 cases Price & Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of hair and marrow oil, almond cream, smelling salts, violet power, orangewood toothpicks, carbolic acid and military and naval soap, diamond cement, pure glycerine, cherry toothpaste, balm of Columbia, celebrated golden and Macassar oil, fancy scent boxes, limejuice and glycerine, rose-water, bear's grease, marking ink, glycerine, honey, brown Windsor, shaving and transparent soap, bloom of roses cold cream, cosmetique, salts of lemon, spirits of hartshorn, milk of roses, pomade, Turkey sponge florida, and lavender water, essence of verbena, rose geraniun, frangipanni, rondeltia, bouquet, jockey club, lemon, vanilla, almond, ratafia, orange, and celery, toilet vinegar, eau-de-cologne, and a variety of other essences.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 28, Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of H. Anastiadies, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Under instruction from Mr. Goolam Hoossein, the Official Liquidator of the Bombay and Kattiwar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will, on the 16th day of February 1878, sell by Public Auction on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the whole of the buildings and property more particularly described as under.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate at Modee Khana Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 274 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 746, 747, and 748 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 87 and 19, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Rampart Row, on the west by Modee Khana Street, on the north by the property of Abdool Gyum, and on the south by the property of Ahmed Rahimtoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, Attornies for the Vendor at their office in Rampart Row, Fort.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

An English built dog-cart, with a bay Arab horse and harness. Price moderate.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 31st JAN, 1878.

UNLESS in the way of increasing the uncertainty respecting the Turkish question, the telegrams received to-day have added nothing to our knowledge of the position, and although the report of this evening's debate in the House of Commons will be looked for with considerable anxiety, most people, we imagine, have already made up their minds for a prolongation of the present unsettled state of business.

From yesterday's commercial telegrams from Home no special inference can be drawn. Consols were still quoted at 95¾, but French Rentes had declined from 110½ to 110, while Enfaced Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. higher all round.

The weekly quotations for Metals were unchanged, and in the London General Produce Markets the only alteration was a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee. Wheat to arrive has not moved, and with the exception of a reduction of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, both on the spot and to arrive, Seeds are all unchanged. Piece Goods in Manchester are quiet, and Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing with prices irregular and in favour of buyers, the day's sales being only 8,000 bales. Spot quotations are still unaltered, but they must be taken as almost quite nominal, the quantity of Surats in Liverpool being scarcely sufficient to test the market. To arrive, Good Omras, with the F. G. F. clause, Jan.-Feb. shipment, via Canal, is given at 5¾d., but from private sources we learn that no extent of business is practicable at the rate Virtually Bombay Cotton is scarcely saleable at the moment, nor can we expect any material improvement in this respect until prices give way considerably. The American receipts continue on a scale which puts a large crop almost beyond question, and so long as American descriptions are plentiful, Surats will only be dealt in to a limited extent unless with a wider margin in values than now exists.

From New York yesterday's telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents, but April shipment is again 1-16 lower, the quotation now being 11 3-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts.	28,000	18,000	20,000
Five days' do. ...	112,000	97,000	84,0 0
Total since 1st Sept. ...	3,065,000	3,095,000	3,020,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday the usual sum of £285,000 was offered and allotted as follows :—£161,000 to Calcutta, £4,000 to Madras, and £100,000 to Bombay, all at an average of 1s. 8·65d., tendered at 1s. 8⅝d. per rupee, receiving 16 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week the price obtained shows an advance of ⅛d. per rupee, but as the level is about what had already been anticipated and discounted on this side, the effect has not been material. Bar Silver is higher, the quotation being now 53⅛d. to ⅜d. per oz., but little importance can be attached to this, knowing as we do that large supplies are still readily available.

STERLING EXCHANGE to begin with opened with a firmer feeling, and an advance of 1-16d. per rupee on yesterday's rates was named both for buying and selling. After the Calcutta telegrams were received however, showing that no change had taken place there, an easier feeling was observable. The Banks all showed more disposition to buy than sell at the rise, which ultimately was partially lost. We now quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 5⅞d. to 11-16 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d. „ 1-16 „
Credits, 3 „ ...	1s. 9d. „ 1-16 „
Documents, 3 „ ...	1s. 9. „
France, 3 „ ...	2-21. „
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-9

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3 16 per cent premium ; 60 days sight ⅜ to ½ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly steadier, and although buyers have not shown much increased activity, sellers hold for an advance of ¼ to ½. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET remains in the same quiet and inactive state. Banks and Land Companies are unaltered in every way, and in Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 2½ in Motoussis. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very dull and a further general fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share has taken place. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 per share lower.

COTTON is still very quiet, and notwithstanding a further reduction of Re. 1 per candy in sellers' prices, buyers keep out of the market. Supplies are increasing in the up-country markets, but owing to an absence of rolling stock on the G. I. P. Railway at Omras wattee arrivals into Bombay are still light. It is very evident, however, that largely increased supplies cannot be much longer delayed, and this can scarcely fail to mean a material reduction in prices. For February delivery we quote :—

Good Bingunghaut.....	Rs. 208	per candy F. P.
Do. Broach	„ 208	„ „
Do. Omra	„ 195	„ „
F. G. F. „	„ 191	„ „
G. F. „	„ 186	„ „
F. F. „	„ 180	„ „
Fair „	„ 175	„ „

SEEDS and WHEAT remain dull and unaltered.

FREIGHTS by steamer have been very quiet to-day, and although consignees continue to ask £1-13-9 to £1-15 for Liverpool, the market is weak and £1-12-6 would be nearer the correct quotation. An iron ship has been fixed for Liverpool to-day, all February loading, at £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no improvement. The enquiry both from first hands and the Bazaar is limited, and prices, if anything, evince an easier tendency.

COALS are unchanged, both buyers and sellers being alike indisposed to do business to arrive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP IRIS, 966 tons, Captain W. J. EVANS, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP NORTH WALES, 1,090 tons, Captain OWEN, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE PERUVIAN MAN-OF-WAR BARINNA, Captain Wandenkolk, sailed yesterday for Diu and Coast.

THE S.P. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dawghur, Jan. 29, with 149 deck passengers.

THE S.S. LENA, 1,140 tons, Captain PEACE, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. WINSTON, 911 tons, Captain T. COOPER, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, Dec. 27, via Port Said, with a general cargo.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. ARABIA, 874 tons, Captain G. B. SERRA, will sail to-day for Genoa, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo

THE BARQUE ANNIE BRAGINTON, 413 tons, Captain C. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Mauritius, Dec. 20, with a cargo of 7,634 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE MICHAEL CHEVALIER, 436 tons, Captain O. Tessard, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Mauritius, December 22, with a cargo of 8,319 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. VINCOLLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Ports and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Reeves, Captain J. S King, and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. L. Shand, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Naived, Mr. J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Aarid, Mr. G. Yardley and 48 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Michael Chevalier	Tessard	Mauritius, Dec 22.
	Annie Braginton ..	Smith	Mauritius, Dec 20.
31	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Dawghur, Jan 29.
	Winston (s)	Cooper	Cardiff, Dec 27.
	Vincolla (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, Jan 28.
	A. Robinson (s)	Larboe	Liverpool, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination &c.
31	Lena (s)	Peace	Marseilles.
	Gray Mannering (s).	Mann	Calcutta.
	Bahiana (Corvette).	Wandenkolk ...	Diu and Coast.
	Euphrates (s)	Shrill	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, Serra, to Genoa.
Ship Iris, Evans, to Rangoon.
Ship North Wales, Owen, to Rangoon.

The Steamer Beaconsfield, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
26 Helen Pembroke ...Fishwick .....Madras, Jan 5.
27 Benan Uamba .....Thompson ....Bombay, Oct 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26—Steamers Peshawur and Sceptre. Ships Glenburn and Pandora.
Jan. 27—Steamer Chunda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
29 Bourayant .... Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
29 Peshawur (s) .... Southampton.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Peshawur. To Southampton—Mr E S Smith, Mrs Williams, Colonel Hight, and Rev B N Macdonald. To Melbourne—Colonel and Mrs Gray. To Suez—Major Walker R E. To Galle—Lieutenant-Colonel H E Mottet.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—2,221 plates hard spelter, W and A Graham and Co. Z s—100 barr le rail sulphur, Cuma Ramjee.
Shildon s—2 cases earth-ware, Jaffer Rammuli ; 15 cases oiled carpets, Feeroo Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Stelvio s—2,490 casks hard spelter, Cuma Ramjee ; 25 cases beer, Pochajee Framjee and Co ; 9 cases still hock, 44 cases port and 21 cases cognac, and 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Xantho s—10 cas s brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 65 casks beer, Ezuljee Hajee ; 9 packages hardware and 1 package iron wire nails, Aboobkoy Chandabhoy.
Stelvio s—10 cases provisions, Sorabji e Hormusjee Battlewalla ; 20 casks sheet zinc, nitchie, Stewart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Thessaly s—8 casks soap, Robert Brown.
Corsair s—30 hogs-h ads pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Galatea s—50 hogsheads pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—30 cases liquor, and 46 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Esperanza—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—25 cases brandy, Ezuljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia s—173 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Kilnick, Nixon and Co ; 25 bales wool, Davidas Nurotumdas ; 125 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 30 bales hemp, Khetsow Mulhra ; 35 bales hemp, Jaliha Furzoonn. Thessaly s—250 bales cotton, A Biscoheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—200 cwts buffallo horns, Esmaljee Hajee Abdrehman ; 43 cwts dry ginger, J A Shepherd ; 278 cwts dry ginger, Mosarjee Nathu.

FOR HAVRE.

Zeal s—209 cwts rapeseed and 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Whiteburn s—1,696 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 75 cwts coffee, J A Shepherd.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—1,023 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—225 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Bokhara s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 200 bales, cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Achille s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara s—21½ cwts indigo, Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—150 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 25 bales twist, M M Metta ; 60 chests opium, Mamjee Kamoojee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

173-73—Prescot and Winter—Bookakeedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohudas and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
279-76—Hearn, C and L—W London vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
566-75—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee E and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and D and Khunderao M.
128-73—Premchand Winter—Bookakeedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohudas and others—Macfarlane and G
229-73—Prescot and Winter—Bookakeedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlan and G.
698-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Abdul Rasool bin Hajee vs Hajee Khoodzs and others—Fitcher and Smith and Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

New Long Causes fixed for 1st February will be called on upon the abovementioned day ; undefended suits will be first proceeded with, or Consent Decree taken ; Defended suits will then come on in their order below :—
18-78—Shapoorjee and T—L ckmidass Shimjee and others vs Thackersey Kuetsey.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

723-77—Fletcher and S—Hajee Khadoza and another vs Hajee Abdool Rasool bin Ec—Tyabjee and S.
728-77—In person—Goolabbai vs Ludh Ebram and others.
749-77—In person—Benjamin Abraham and another vs Abdoola Ebrahim and others—Shapurjee and T.
734-77—J Cama—Dossa Lalljee vs Dayal Veljee and another —Jamarshun and G.
736-77—In person—Ahmed Sultan vs Nogebi and another.
744-77—Ardaseer and H—Ruttonjee Rustomjee D and others vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee S and others—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

421-77 Shamrao P—Sulwanterao Ganesh and others vs Bai Anandibai—Macfarlane and G.
411-77—Craigie, Lynch and C—Harrivallub's as Culliandas vs Lordumdas Narrotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.
627-77—Muljee and B—Hadimanji, widow, vs Abdool Sakar Hajee —B Bicknell.
580-77—Rimington, H and L—Memon Hajee Harroon Mahomed Ahmed Ahmed vs Mavji Adamji Kurrim bin, &c—Lynch and T and Khunderao Morojee.
516-77—Crawford and B—Tejpall Gopejee vs H Clason and another J Fyson and P.
642-77—Mr Turner—Poorbai widow vs Tucker Jugjeevan Hunsraj and another—Crawford and B.
645-77—In person—Kaisowrao Atmaram and others vs Keroba Govindjee and others—Mr A F Turner—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Buller, Major, 1st Central India Horse, from furlough, from England.
Yorke, Lieut, R E, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Poole, Capt, 5th Bombay, N I, to rejoin, to Poona.

JANUARY 31.

Russell, Lieut, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 31.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain D M Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Captain J B Slater, 2nd Sikh Infantry, P F F, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut G C Dobbs, Bombay staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified : Captain C J S Cahill, 20th January.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified : Lieut J R C Domville, of the 2nd battalion 15th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, 6th October 1876.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 200 days, from date of departure in April next, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col C G Lord, Staff Corps, Second in Command 7th Regiment N I.

Captain J Fegan, Adjutant, 2nd Light Cavalry, officiated as Brigade Major, Deesa, from the 25th Dec 1877 to the 23rd Jan 1878.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 16th instant, to Mr F H Britto, substantive process, Commissioner for taking affidavits, and His Excellency the Governor in Council as pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr J W Flanagan to act for Mr Britto for the said period, or until further orders.

Azam Rachandra Govind, Acting Mamlatdar of Malsiras, in the District of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sholapur District.

Mr W A Russell, Educational Inspector, S D, is allowed leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year from 1st February.

Mr H E Jacob, Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for ten months and eighteen days from 1st April.

Mr W W Loch, Acting First Assistant Collector of Broach, is allowed furlough for sixteen months from 16th Feb. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for five days.

Mr Govind Ramchandra Mahajan to be Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, with effect from 22nd Oct 1877.

Messrs W Allen, C S, and R Courtenay, C S, passed their examination in the Gujrathi and Marathi languages respectively on the 28th instant.

Mr J Chambers, Superintendent, Government Observatory, Colaba, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C E Buckland, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is allowed the three months' privilege leave from the afternoon of 4th Feb.

Mr G H R Harvey to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor during the absence of Mr Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr J Jardine delivered over and Mr C Gonne received charge of the Office of Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational and Persian Departments on the 30th instant, before office hours.

Mr F W Stevens is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 24.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments :—

11th Regiment—Sub-Lieut F C Briggs to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut F T Stanley to be Lieut.

70th Regiment—Lieut W A Smith to be Instructor of Musketry vice King, resigned.

The Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col C W Fletcher, Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command, is confirmed in the appointment.

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut C E Pollock, 6th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

29th Native Infantry—Captain and Brevet Major G N Channer V C, Wing Officer and Quartermaster 1st Goorkhas, to be Wing Commander.

1st Goorkhas—Lieut G H Robinson, Officiating Wing Officer, is confirmed in the appointment.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Captain W A Roberts to be Major R A, from the 23rd December 1877.

17th Regiment—Lieut C W Vulliamy to be Captain from the 29th Sept 1877.

63rd Regiment—Captain R W Bastow is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his Commission.

Major T C Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, now on furlough, from 2nd in Command 7th Bengal Cavalry, to do general duty at Allahabad, on return to India.

Lieut R W Brackenbury, R H A, is directed to proceed from Calcutta to Campbellpore and join F Battery A Brigade, (late B Battery B Brigade,) into which he has been appointed.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 2nd, 1h. 8 3m. P.M.
First Quarter.....10th, 6h. 8 1m. P.M.
Full Moon .....17th, 6h. 7 9m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....24th, 8h. 3 6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fr. 1	.....	6 36	5 59	10 51 m 11 32 s	5 13 m 5 52 s
Sat. 2	.....	6 36	5 59	11 30 m ...	5 46 m 6 26 s
Sun. 3	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 35	5 53	0 8 m 0 3 s	6 15 m 6 8s
Mon. 4	.....	6 35	5 53	0 32 m 0 26 s	6 43 m 6 39 s
Tues. 5	.....	6 35	5 54	0 59 m 1 0 s	7 11 m 7 0 s
Wed. 6	.....	6 35	5 54	1 25 m 1 40 s	7 40 m 7 38 s
Th. 7	.....	6 34	5 55	1 51 m 2 14 s	8 8 m 8[illegible] s

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS requiring TICKETS for the BALL to be held on the 8th February are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretaries or to the Colour Sergeants of Companies. No Tickets will be issued after the 4th February. The Dress to be worn will be for Officers—MESS JACKETS or FULL DRESS ; for other Members—RED SERGE, WITHOUT BELTS.
DANCING to commence at 9 p. m.

T. J. DUNNE, } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, } Secretaries

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1878.

A CONVOCATION for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on SATURDAY, the 2nd February 1878, at 5 P.M.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the University Library at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-30 P.M.

3.—VISITORS will alight from their carriages under the porch of the Hall.

4.—PROCESSION.—At 5 P.M. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—Fellows.
(In Pairs.)
Junior Fellow.
Bishop.
Chief Justice.

II.—Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council and Bishops.
(In Pairs)
Educational Officers ;
Members of the Legislative Council ;
Judges of the High Court ;
Members of Council :
Bishop.
Chief Justice.

III.—University Officers.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The *Supplication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates ;
The passing of a *Grace* by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree ;
His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Chancellor ; and His *Admission* to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make *Declaration* of the *Degrees* conferred.

6.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

7.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

8.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

9.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The Assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Messrs. Watson and Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

5. A Candidate for a degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

The Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to receive GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST at Government House, Malabar Point, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at 9-30 o'clock.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to signify their intention to the A. D. C. in waiting before Noon on the previous day.

S. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Captain, 11th Hussars,
Military Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

NEIL—January 10th, at Lahore, the wife of Surgeon Major A Neil, Medical College, of a son.

DEATHS.

HEINTZE—January 28th, at Calcutta, Carl Heintze, Esq., aged 29 years.
TRUTWEIN—January 25th, at Tranquebar, Susan Jane, wife of Mr E Trutwein, Superintendent of Jail, aged 32 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1878.

THE Turks, it seems, did not think it necessary or expedient to wait and see what England thought of the Russian terms of peace before tendering their submission to Russia. They are said by Mr. Layard to have accepted the Russian proposals on the 23rd of January, so that they must have made up their minds to yield before even the British Squadron in the Mediterranean received orders to enter the Dardanelles. They thus spared themselves the further humiliation of seeing their hopes of a rupture between England and Russia again dashed to the ground by the withdrawal of the Fleet. Their experience of the uselessness of looking for aid from England had, no doubt, already been ample ; and the men in power at Constantinople had the sense to see that their best chance of self-preservation lay in throwing themselves on the mercy of Russia. That Power is naturally in no hurry to conclude an armistice, as every day's delay enables her to improve the distribution of her troops in Turkish territory ; but, as the Commissioners at the Russian head-quarters would hardly act on a telegram, and the distance from Constantinople to Kasanlik must for a messenger be a full three days' journey, while the Grand Duke Nicholas would be obliged to exchange communications with St. Petersburg before giving the Turkish Plenipotentiaries their final answer, the delay that has occurred is susceptible of an easy explanation. During the interval the Russian head-quarters have been advanced to Adrianople, and it is probable that the Emperor Alexander may intend to defer giving an answer to the Turkish letter of surrender till his troops have entered the enemy's capital, for he seems to be bent on copying strictly the precedent set by his uncle William of Russia in 1870. In any case, however, we suppose the fighting is over ; and, after ruling for upwards of four centuries the fairest provinces of the old Roman Empire, the Turks have fought their last great war in Europe, and the temporal power of the head of Islam has passed away like that of the Pope of Rome. The Grand Turk may yet remain for a time at Constantinople as the Pope remains at Rome ; but the Turkish Empire has been struck off the list of Great Powers, and will henceforth be a mere dependency of Russia.

Her purpose in going to war having been thus achieved, Russia will no doubt readily consent to submit other questions, affecting English interests, to a European Conference in which, as Sir Stafford Northcote admits, she will probably have a majority of votes on her side. But what satisfaction can England gain by agreeing to take part in such a Conference ? By entering it, she would by implication recognize the right of Europe to overrule her claim to keep the Dardanelles closed to men-of-war ; and, if beaten in the Conference on this question, she could hardly afterwards take up arms to enforce her claim. Her plan of action should be to say in plain terms what conditions she requires to be inserted in the new settlement of the East of Europe, and to declare war against Russia if these conditions are not accepted. Austria would be bound to come forward as her ally if once she drew the sword, and the chances of war are preferable to the certainty of being outwitted at a Conference which several of the European Powers would enter merely to carry out a predetermined plan, antagonistic to English interests. An honest player does not usually care to sit at table with gamesters who notoriously use loaded dice. If, then, the House of Commons gives the Ministry an unconditional grant of six millions, we doubt if Lord Beaconsfield will let the country be deluded into the snare of a mock Conference called to execute the will of the Emperors of Russia and Germany. The Premier has greatly strengthened his own party in the Cabinet by successfully shaking off Lord Carnarvon—in place of whom, it is said, he has appointed Lord Sandon, one of his own men, to be Colonial Secretary—and at the same time winning back the allegiance of Lord Derby, who has coquetted with both sides after the fashion of his famous ancestor at Bosworth Field, but appears to have now finally cast in his lot with his old friend and political tutor, Lord Beaconsfield. We doubt if the debate could be finished last night, as so many members would be eager to speak ; but, if the speeches were cut short, we should learn to-day what is to be the fate of the British Empire.

IT has been quite refreshing to notice how the brand new Imperial Order of the Crown of India has been received in England. Judging from the adverse criticisms which have been passed upon the Order, the English public as a whole are amused with the affair. The section that is not amused, but looks upon the creation of the Order as a brilliant stroke of diplomacy, pleases itself with many fanciful ideas supposed to have a complexion more or less appropriately Oriental. Of course, the people who love to regard Lord Beaconsfield as the model of a politician who combines poetry with statesmanship are represented by the Conservative journals, who gaze with well-feigned admiration upon the new bauble which has been sent to India to keep her good. We wonder whether in their heart of hearts they really believe that India can be "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw," whenever the Imperialist *régime* pleases. If they do, they will be disenchanted some day. The *Globe* is delighted with the Order, which it describes as "a gorgeous New Year's gift to the fortunate "ladies who are announced as its recipients." This gorgeous New Year's gift, it is predicted, will be recognised in India as "having a political sig-"nificance somewhat similar to the assumption of "the Imperial title a year ago." Perhaps it will, but up to the present time nobody in India has been able to understand what that "political "significance" really is, and we do not suppose that it can have much value, because, with the exception of the introduction of trains at Lord Lytton's assemblies, some foolish arbitrary legislation, and the development of an amusing habit of imperial officials telling each other whenever they meet that they are the finest and cleverest set of statesmen in the world, India has remained much as she was before the date of the Delhi Assemblage. When the *Globe* descends from the region of rapt speculation and comes down to facts, it does not cut a very creditable figure. It says that it "is the peculiar fortune "of India that not only are female Sovereigns "permitted to rule, but at the present moment an "unusually large number of such Sovereigns are "actually in possession of native thrones." To the best of our recollection, there is only one ruling female Sovereign in India, and she is the Begum of Bhopal. Perhaps the *Globe* imagines that all the native ladies who have received the Order are ruling Sovereigns, but we should be sorry to think that a newspaper which knows so much about the political significance in India of the Imperial Assemblage could be capable of making such a blunder. Lest it be possible, however, that the *Globe* does believe such an extraordinary fiction, we may inform it that, with the exception of the Begum, not one of the native ladies who have received the Order is a ruler of territory ; and we may go further and say that none of these ladies is known to public life. They dare not appear outside of their houses without being hidden beneath garments which make them unrecognisable. There was a time when the Begum of Bhopal defied the Mrs. Grundy of India by appearing on public occasions without her veil, but since she took a husband some years ago she has abandoned the practice, and now when she attends State ceremonials she resembles a splendid "pig in a poke" more than anything else. The probability is therefore that Lord Beaconsfield's "gorgeous New Year's gift" to the native ladies will never be seen or used outside of Palace zenanas, and that its highest use will be to help some little black princelings to cut their teeth with the insignia. We question whether such an application of the Order would possess any important significance in the fashionable Imperial policy of the hour. "India," resumes the *Globe*, "India the land of decoration and splendour, "will appreciate as few other countries could "appreciate the species of favour thus bestowed." We have not observed much of this remarkable appreciation yet ; perhaps it is coming, like the far-off "good time." All we have observed up to the present moment is that the Native Press are asking whether they are children that these political tricks should be invented to amuse them ; and the European Press are gravely wondering whether, in order to frighten the Russians still more than the Imperial Assemblage did, Lord Beaconsfield is going next to create an Order of the Pap and Spoon for very small native boys of influential family, an Order for Old Women to which all the rulers of India will be entitled *ex-officio*, an Order of the Feeding Bottle for distinguished sucking Civilians, or a grand Order of the Asiatic Mystery to which anybody who understands it will be admitted. Leaving the *Globe*, we come to the opinions of the *Times*. We have known the "Thunderer" make some great mistakes upon Indian subjects, and on the present occasion we find it rivalling the assertions of the *Globe*. "A genera-"tion or two ago the gulf between English and "Indian ladies would have been deemed impass-"able ; the two societies—European and Asiatic "—were as distinct as if there were no common "interests and no common inheritance between "them." Having made this discovery, the *Times* gives reins to its fancy and lightly overleaps alike the barriers of fact and common sense. "Indian princes now mingle freely in English "society, and every day a clearer mutual under-"standing between members of the two peoples "and countries is established." The statement about the absorption of Indian princes into Indian society is an astounding fiction. The intercourse between these two great sects is limited to a few shallow ceremonials of civility encouraged purely for official or political purposes, but of genuine spontaneous intercourse between Europeans and natives, whether princes or peasants, there is none whatever. Any day of the year Holkar would prefer chewing his *pan soparee* or counting up his opium gains in the company of his Maharatta satellites to spending a social half hour with English ladies and gentlemen ; Scindiah would rather amuse himself at playing the General among his troops than go out of his way to pay any European more than a severe ceremonial visit ; and this is the style of thing that exists more or less throughout the country. Really the *Times* ought to have known better, but, like the *Globe*, we suppose it felt bound to say something oracular about Lord Beaconsfield's brilliant achievement, and in plunging into the depths of political profundity it has made itself what it did when Thackeray wrote his delightful essay upon "Thunder and Small Beer." The *Times*' further statement that "now that English and "Indian princesses are united with distinguished "English ladies in the same exalted society, the "last social barrier (between Englishmen and "natives !) has been removed," may be dismissed with no further remark than that it is singularly absurd and excellently calculated to bring into ridicule a journal which is supposed to be the best-informed and most influential in the world. It is much more satisfactory to turn from the superficial criticisms of the *Times* and *Globe* upon the new Order to those which have appeared in other London journals. The *Echo* quotes the names of those female members of the Royal Family who have been admitted to the Order and pertinently asks what services these ladies have ever performed for the Indian Empire. Have they done anything to ameliorate the condition of the Indian people ? Have they done anything calculated to strengthen and consolidate the Indian Empire ? "We only "speak" (says our contemporary) "the naked "truth when we say that the Lord Mayor has "done more for India than all the above-"mentioned personages put together." This cannot be disputed. The Crown Princess of Germany, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Edinburgh and Grand Duchess of Russia, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, and all the other personages who have been decorated with the Order of the Indian Empire, have done nothing whatever for India, and their connection with it in any way has only been achieved by a strained political manœuvre which appropriately found birth in the imagination of Lord Beaconsfield. None of them will ever, in all probability, meet any of the Indian ladies who have also been admitted into the Order, and thus we find ourselves face to face with the fact that the insignia of that institution will be seen only in German Courts, London Drawing Rooms, and Indian harems ; so that for all practical purposes it need never have been created. The *Daily News* calls the creation of the Order tawdry imperialism, and remarks that Lord Beacons

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ACCEPTANCE OF RUSSIA'S TERMS OF PEACE BY THE PORTE.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

A despatch has been received from Mr. Layard (British Ambassador at the Porte), dated 29th instant, in which he states that on the 23rd instant the Porte sent instructions to the Turkish Commissioners at the Russian head-quarters to accept the conditions of peace demanded by Russia, but that no reply to the communication has yet been received, notwithstanding repeated enquiries on the subject and though the line of telegraph to Kezanlik is open.

THE WAR IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

The Russians have occupied Osman Bazar and Rasgrad in Bulgaria and also Kirk Kilisseh in Roumelia near Adrianople. The Turks are retreating to the fortresses.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. General Shute has been appointed Colonel of the 16th Lancers.

LONDON, JAN. 30, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices irregular and in favour of buyers. Surats prices irregular and in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.	
Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	110
Bar Silver	53d to
Departures—Australia and Sumatra.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 31, 7-40 A.M.

Steamer Geelong, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 31, 8-5 A.M.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Calcutta, arrived.

MADRAS, JAN. 31, 10-30 A.M.

Mails for Batavia postponed 6 p.m. to-morrow.

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

The approximate decrease in the numbers on relief works and gratuitous relief in the Madras Presidency during the week ending the 29th inst. was 11,000, leaving now remaining 330,000. Prices are still inclined to rise slightly.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA; JAN. 31.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Council, Sir Edward Bayley presented the Select Committee's report on the Treasure Trove Bill. He subsequently introduced and had referred to a Select Committee the Bill to assimilate certain powers of the local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Stokes presented the Select Committee's report on the Seamen and Apprentices Wages Bill.

Sir John Strachey presented the Select Committee's reports on Taxation Bills with the exception of the report on the Central Provinces Bill, the presentation of which was postponed. He stated that at the next meeting he would move that these Bills be taken into consideration and finally disposed of. As there was no motion before Council any present remarks on the subject of them would be irregular.

Mr. Thornton took his seat for the first time.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday next.

The Madras papers intimate that Lord Sandon is reported to have been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Lord Carnarvon. Lord Sandon, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, is one of the members of Parliament for Liverpool. He was formerly a Liberal, but eventually became a Conservative, and was appointed Vice President of the Council of Education in 1874.

The office of the Surgeon-General of her Majesty's British Forces in India, and of the Surgeon-General of the Indian Forces are to be amalgamated, and that Dr. Kerr-Innes will have charge and be chief of the Medical Department under the Government of India.

Under instructions from the Government of India, a committee will assemble at Fort William on an early date, for the purpose of comparing and reporting on the army tents manufactured in the three presidencies.

There was a Harrow dinner at Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. The *Englishman* says, that "a goodly number of old Harrovians sat down; and after dinner the Viceroy proposed the customary toast 'Prosperity to Harrow,' in a speech which touched unbounded enthusiasm. Reminiscences of public school-days always seem to unlock the hearts of even the most grave and reverend seniors, who look back to the 'old school' with fond regret, and are proud of being called 'old boys.' Like the old Wykehamist, who declared in the *Times* some two years ago that even *tunding* was not devoid of some picturesque and agreeable features, every one on Saturday seemed agreed that it would be difficult to beat Harrow anywhere for anything. Lord Lytton was in his happiest vein, and passed from grave to gay with Horatian grace, some of his points literally setting the table in a roar. Mr. Justice Cunningham followed, in proposing the health of His Excellency and of Lady Lytton with an eloquent speech of true Attic flavour, which was warmly applauded. Altogether, a most pleasant evening was spent, such as is seldom enjoyed, even by an old Harrow man, in the days when men begin to lose that capacity for keen enjoyment which they possessed in the old days of *exeats*."

The Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes. "I see that, from information derived from Chinese sources, you assume that the invading army of Celestials is within a dozen marches of Kashgar. This news is contradicted by the Yarkund traders lately arrived at Ladakh, among whom is Mr. Dalgleish, of the Central Asian Trading Company. They report that the Chinese force is still at Kohna Turfan, which is at least 800 miles from Kashgar. There are reasons to doubt the correctness of their information; and it is probable, therefore, that the story of the capture of Aksu, which appeared, doubtless with embellishments, in that periodical work of fiction, the *Pekin Gazette*, is no more true than many other items of intelligence made known to the world by that too imaginative paper."

A rifle match between the sergeants of H. M.'s 54th Regiment *versus* the Calcutta Volunteers took place at the Ballygunge Range on Saturday last: the conditions were ten shots at 500 yards, and ten shots at 700 yards, ten men a side. From the beginning, the Volunteers showed themselves too strong for their opponents, and the result gave them the victory with 156 points to spare. The shooting of the winning team was very creditable, an average of 59·1, or very nearly a centre a shot, having been obtained; the three highest scores, 72, 71, and 70—are exceptionally good. The 54th sergeants were under the disadvantage of firing with the new Martini rifles, with which they have had very little practice, and of shooting at a range with which they were unacquainted; in the return match, they will no doubt show up in much better form.

The following letter appears in the *Englishman*:—"Investigators have experimented on different anæsthetics in the hope of finding a substitute for chloroform, having its advantages without the liability to fatal accidents. Hitherto chloroform has held its place, every substitute tried having been found to present disadvantages preventing its general employment. In a paper presented to the French academy, M. Guibert describes some promising results obtained by the combined action of morphine and chloroform used so as to produce a state of anæsthesia, in which the patient, although insensible to pain, can see, hear, and answer questions more or less relevantly. At least 15 minutes before administering the chloroform, 15 to 20 milligrammes of hydrochlorate of morphia is injected under the skin; the quantity of chloroform inhaled is very moderate, 8 to 10 grammes having been sufficient for severe operations, the inhalation not being continued during the operation. The patient is told to answer questions put to him, and the inhalation of the chloroform is stopped when he becomes agitated, sleepy, or his ideas are confused; the required insensibility has then been arrived at. To maintain this state, it is merely necessary to administer chloroform carefully according to the mental state of the patient tested by questioning him. By avoiding the production of complete insensibility, and the administration of the usual large quantity of chloroform by the lungs, the danger which attends the administration of chloroform alone is avoided."

In the last paragraph but two of the Royal Warrant of August last it is laid down that officers serving under Indian pension regulations are not held liable to compulsory retirement up to seventy years of age. From this it appears that all Indian general officers on reaching the age of seventy are in future to be placed on the Retired List. Now, working on the basis that all officers who joined the service prior to 1825 have attained the limit of age, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says about sixty generals, lieutenant-generals, and major-generals of the local army—not of course including the Staff Corps—will have to be retired. These are:—

Generals H. Thomson, Sir J. Low, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A. Tulloch, C.B., J. W. Cleveland, G. Warren, J. Bell, C. D. Wilkinson, C.B., J. E. Williams, R. Alexander, J. K. Loard, C.B., T. L. Green, W. Cavaye, F. Straton, J. Yaldwyn, G. Hayshe, C.B., Sir J. Campbell, K.C.S.I., C.B., A. Clarke, C. Hamilton, C.B., E. Armstrong, C.B., Sir M. Stack, K.C.B., W. J. Browne, C.B., P. F. Story, C.B., H. Cracklow, H. Lawrence, R. Budd, H. Dick, D. Downing, T. C. Pardy, D. Birrell, T. Polwhele, Sir J. F. Bradford, K.C.B., E. Mesniter, and H. Marsh, C.B., Lieut.-Gens. T. A. Duke, J. C. C. Gray, C. Holl, M. Carshew, C.B., C. Douglas, F. B. Corfield, W. R. Corfield, Sir F. Wheler, Bart., C.B., H. Troup, R. A. Bayly, D. Simpson, J. Macdonald, Sir C. S. Stuart, G.C.B., W. C. Macleod, G. A. Baillie, J. E. Landers, J. Liptrap, H. Marshall, P. T. Cherry, C. Birdwood, H. W. Matthews, C. Prior, F. W. Burroughs. We would suggest, continues our contemporary, that the retirements be hurried on at the India Office, as it is now three months since those of the Imperial officers were gazetted, and the delay must necessarily be disappointing to officers who anticipate promotion. On the retirements being announced, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, will become the senior general officer on the local establishment, General J. Travers, V.C., C.B., standing second, General Shubrick third, General Wroughton, C.B., fourth, and Lieut.-Gen. Bishop sixth, General De Saumerez seventh, the major generals following in the order in which they now appear.

Several Liberal peers have forsaken their party and gone over to the Government on account of Mr. Gladstone's speeches on the Eastern Question, but none have gone such lengths as the Duke of Sutherland, who as chairman of a meeting held on January 10, at which Mr. Borthwick, the editor of the *Morning Post*, gave a lecture in favour of mediation between Russia and Turkey, spoke as follows:—

The noble chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said there were certain matters which he might have given more importance to, and one of them was the wonderful way in which the Russians worked their agents. He had met them in this country, in India, in Egypt, and in all parts of the world, and if he might makes vulgar comparison, their mode of procedure was like that of a snake which licked its victim all over before he swallowed it. Now the agents chosen in this country were Mr. Gladstone and General Ignatieff, and when he mentioned Mr. Gladstone of course he included a couple of dukes, a marquis, an officer of the army, and a number of clergymen who talked about apparently with their noses in their pockets. How did those agents begin their work? Did not one recommend the Turks to repudiate the interest on their loan; did not he incite the Bulgarians to rise, and when they did rise did he not advise the Sultan to employ undisciplined irregular troops whom he knew could not be restrained by any sort of discipline? Who encouraged the Russians with promises of English support? Who was that last Session and gone in for a couple of millions of money for preparations, as was proposed, it would have gone a very long way towards making the Russians think twice before they had entered on the present wicked and unjust war, and most likely it would never have been undertaken. He thought Englishmen ought to see a line drawn somewhere to Russian aggression. Were they to be allowed to take Constantinople? ("No.") Were they to take Egypt under their fatherly care and have a voice in the management of the Suez Canal? We had allowed a slow but sure interference in English affairs? No means would be left untried to make India too hot for us. Would it not have been more prudent to have made an alliance with the brave Turk, and have insisted on the late Government making the reforms which the present Government have just begun? If that had been done, he believed we should have been in a better position as regards our commercial interests at the present time, to say nothing of our honour. (Cheers.)

STORM AT CAWNPORE.

The storm that passed over Cawnpore on the night of the 26th, or rather early on the morning of the 27th, appears to have been of a most severe character. The wind seemed to come from the south chiefly, and, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, blew with terrible force for about a quarter of an hour. Several trees along the Mall were uprooted, and considerable damage was done to private houses and trees generally. The Memorial Church suffered worst of all, and the entire roof is a complete wreck. The stone cross on the west end was broken clean off, the whole of the corrugated iron on the south side of the roof of the main block was completely torn off and scattered in all directions, and the spire of one of the smaller pinnacles thrown down. The stone wall on the top was hurled to a distance of fully one hundred yards, and the roof of the vestry also injured, the corner stone being split. Some of the huge sheets of iron were carried as far as the hedge near the Club, a distance of some 300 yards, and in the morning were sticking up in the ground all over the compound in the most fantastic manner, showing with what force they were carried off. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the actual cause of the injury, some considering that it was only the wind, others that the roof must have been struck by lightning. The last seems the more probable, as the iron sheeting was firmly fastened down and the spaces underneath filled up with mortar, so that there was nothing for the wind to lay hold of. It would appear, then, that the lightning struck the west end of the church roof, cut off the cross, then ripped up the sheeting, struck the pinnacle, and hurled the stone ball to a distance no wind could have done, then glanced down on the vestry roof, and on to the ground. The D. P. W. will have a nice little bill to pay, and had best take warning and put lightning protectors to all the tower pinnacles, in addition to the one on the main tower. Some of the rafters which were blown down do not reflect much credit on the builders, the wood being of inferior quality, and much eaten by dry-rot.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

Poor-box.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from "A Friend" contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Evading the Liquor Licence.—A Hindoo, named Biera Nowla, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

A Refractory Seaman.—John Smith, an articled Seaman of the s.s. Guy Mannering, was sentenced on Wednesday by Mr. Nana Morojee to one week's hard labour in the Common Jail, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

Assault on boardship.—John Tomkins, of the British ship Romeo, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W Webb to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, on being convicted of assaulting Mr. J. S. King, the chief officer of that vessel, and also for refusal of duty.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st January 1878 was Rs. 2,50,05,411, add silver received during the week Rs. 17,30,626. The sum of Rs. 26,98,031 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,40,38,006. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 34,87,489 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th January, was 528, being 2 more than in the preceding week, 13 more than the total of the week ending 26th January of 1877, and 118 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 270 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 40·99. There were 190 deaths from remittent fever, which are 4 more than the previous week and 30 above the same period last year. There were 7 deaths from cholera, last week as compared with 2 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 32, 28, and 30, respectively, as compared with 53, 30, and 29 last year.

Timely rain in Kurrachee.—Rain has fallen at last steadily and copiously. On Saturday at noon the downpour commenced and lasted for an hour or two, and there is good prospect of more falling. Rain has come in time to preserve the cattle from the danger of starvation. Prices of grain of all sorts are very high, and grass is exceptionally so. After another good fall of rain prices will certainly recede considerably, and man and beast alike derive advantage therefrom.—*Beacon*.

MDLLE. DUBOIN.

This singularly enterprising lady traveller is now in Mhow, after having had a long and interesting tour in Guzerat and Rajpootana. We understand that she intends to give a farewell Concert in Bombay shortly.

MR. GRAY'S CONCERT.

Last night's Concert in the Town Hall was a supreme success, though we should have been better pleased had we seen a larger audience. Had a reasonable notice, however, been given of the Concert, there would have been, we have good reason for saying, a bumper house. We must defer a detailed notice until to-morrow.

Self sacrifice of a Hindoo Widow.—It appears that though the legislature has succeeded in putting *suttee* down, the disposition of Hindoo females to destroy themselves on the death of their husbands has not been altogether extinguished thereby. On the 13th instant a case in point occurred. A Brahmin of Bangalore, after suffering for a long time with leprosy, was on the point of death. His wife, observing that he was about to breathe his last, left the house under the pretence of seeking medical aid. Her husband died a few hours after, and a search for his widow resulted in the finding of her lifeless body floating in a well.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

This "mammoth" circus continues to afford apparently an inexhaustible source of amusement to the great majority of people in the city. There has been no change in the programme since the opening night; and yet the varied character of the entertainment combines so many attractions that the public interest felt in them seems to suffer no abatement. The motley gathering of persons of different races, clad in the varying garments peculiar to the nationality of each, as seen to advantage in the full blaze of large circular gas-lit frames, is a sight which, in its repose, free from the noise and confusion of a vast crowd, has certain unusual attractions of its own. But when to these are added those more striking features of the performance—in which human ingenuity appears to best advantage in the effects of its work upon the flexible and elastic capabilities of the human frame as well as in its triumph over the instinct of lower animals—the temptation to sight-seers naturally becomes very strong indeed. That is, we presume, a special reason why a circus possesses stronger attractions for the natives of this country than any other kind of public entertainment that we know of. During the last two nights, the performers have proved themselves worthy of the favour they have found with the public by their previous performances. Leaving alone the æsthetic part in which the "educated" horses display the results of their high training, we may express our admiration of the nerve and daring in their riding shewn by Talbot Shields, Master Cook, and Mr. Herbert. The aerial performances of Airee cause the beholder to experience an uneasy sensation as to his personal safety while he is disporting himself in the vicinity of the roof. It is sufficient to say he fully sustains the reputation he has achieved for mischief, slyness, and equine humorousness.

THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A FOLLOWER OF THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the above case was resumed.

The Magistrate intimated to the counsel for the defence that he intended to commit the prisoner for trial at the High Court, when Mr. Starling declined to call evidence for the defence. The prisoner was thereupon formally committed for trial on the following charges, 1st, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by the use of an instrument for cutting; 2ndly, with voluntarily causing hurt by means of an instrument for cutting.

CRICKET.

Batting Averages Bombay Gymkhana of 1877.

	Total Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs	Most in an innings.	Average.
Caldecott, Capt.	5	0	112	62	22·40
Cameron, C A W	13	3	199	43*	19·99
Chalmers, A B	14	1	131	37	10·07
Harrison, Capt	12	0	160	65	13·33
Hogge, Col	7	0	151	62	21·59
Lang, Hon W	10	1	26	13	2·88
Lyon, C S	12	2	248	50*	24·80
Mackenzie, H T	15	1	272	79	19·43
Macrae, F C	13	1	98	28	8·90
Maule, Rev Dr	14	2	105	28	8·75
Moore, T H	15	2	161	64	12·38
Oliver, N R	17	1	165	27	10·31
Raynor, G	8	3	108	47	21·60
Stewart, R L	8	1	133	57	19·85
Tennent, W M	19	2	381	51	22·41
Walter, G E	7	0	153	39	21·33
Wyer, M R	17	2	373	80*	24·86
Young, C L	12	2	82	27*	8·20

Bowling Averages Bombay Gymkhana of 1877.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens	Wickets.	Wickets.	Runs per Wicket.
Caldecott, Capt.	225	127	11	9	0	14·11
Chalmers, A B	293	119	23	9	26	13·22
Harrison, Capt.	267	102	14	12	5	8·51
Lang, Hon W	265	93	25	11	20	8·45
Macrae, F C	651	302	25	30	0	10·06
Maule, Rev Dr	160	77	2	12	7	6·41
Moore, T H	175	92	6	6	1	15·33
Oliver, N R	314	126	22	12	3	10·50
Young, C L	1064	497	97	69	4	10·05
Young, C L	599	258	33	33	5	7·82

* Signifies "Not Out."

EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEAN YOUTHS IN INDIA.

An address was delivered by Dr. Blaney on Tuesday evening last in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was a crowded meeting. The subject of the address was "The training of European youth in India for the business of life." The present and past condition of India were contrasted. Old industries were extending and new industries were springing up. Natives have shared more largely than Europeans in the benefits of these industries. In Bombay, where forty years ago scarcely two hundred non-official Europeans found employment, upwards of a thousand are now profitably employed. The European population was increasing faster than the means of employment. The address continued:—

"The prominent fact in my remarks is, that every day the probabilities of European youth being able to find employment are becoming less. I have no doubt that this fact is generally recognised and deplored, for it is often forced upon the observation of us all, and is specially forced upon those who have sons to provide for. Now if you look around and enquire what education and special training are going to provide employment for our youth, the conviction forces itself on the mind that we are doing what the existing position as inevitable. And, perhaps, from the parent's point of view it is inevitable; that is to say, the number of young men in search of employment far exceeds the number of openings, hence the needs of the young men in excess of the vacancies must starve or emigrate. But let us seriously ask ourselves the question whether the rapidly increasing European male population must be left to starve or emigrate? This question must be answered by those upon whom devolves the duty of caring for the rising poor population. Parents of children are not to be regarded as wholly responsible for the prevailing insufficiency of employment, and the want of a special training to enable young men to secure employment; neither their means, intelligence, nor opportunity are sufficient to enable them to deal with this matter single-handed, all that they can do is to aid in any good movement that may be made by others. The responsibility for the well being of society, as far as that well-being is comprised in this matter, rests upon each and all of us, parents and no parents, wise and simple, rich and poor."

The remedy proposed to meet the wants of the increasing European poor is thus summed up:—

"If education consists in that training of youth which will fit them for the business of life, it is apparent that a youth's education ends on the day he commences work, and, if he can secure no employment, he has received no practical education. I am referring of course to those who must work for a living. It will not, after what I have said, be necessary for me to add that I must be supposed that I undervalue the education of our schools. I will venture to call myself one of the friends of the existing system, believing as I do that it is a good system, but what I do say, and cannot say too emphatically, is that that system is not enough. We want that system, and we want something more—we want a supplementary system that will train our youth so as to enable some of them to search for employment away from the beaten track of office life and go out into the world in search of other occupations. It may be more laborious occupation, it may be occupation in which mechanical or other ingenuity is required, or it may be occupation of a plodding kind where experience and steadfastness will bring success. But whatever be the kind of occupation may be, it must be such as will enable our youth who may be disappointed in getting employment in one direction to seek and find it in another. A large and fairly scientific education in the arts, including mechanics, engineering, and chemistry, combined with as much practical teaching as a school could impart, should form a part of our school system, and these classes should be attended by those who may elect to attend them."

The teaching of physical science in our European schools, and technical education was insisted upon as essentials of the changed condition of European life in Bombay to enable young men to find employment who could not find it now. The absence of European trades and industries made it a compulsory duty on educationists to enlarge the course of instruction in the existing schools, so that instead of sitting young men down to office life, would enable them to get a livelihood in other ways. India was shown to be an undeveloped country and afforded great facilities for the starting of small but rising new industries. Young men were urged to prepare themselves for special occupations, and the idea of trusting to the chapter of accidents to find occupation for their sons or wards was discouraged. The friends of useful practical education were called upon to take up the subject and adopt measures for reforming the existing system of education.

"In order to carry out the suggestions that have been offered funds will be required for organizing the new and additional system in our schools. Into the details of that system I will not enter, nor do I feel myself competent to do so. My duty ends in formulating the principles of the scheme. There are others far better fitted than I am to conduct the organization and make the necessary reform, because they have a practical knowledge of what such schools should be. I trust that nobody will be faint-hearted enough to believe that funds will be wanting. These funds may be slow in coming and the beginning may be small, but I expect it will be so. Only let us insinuate but the thin edge of the wedge into the prevailing system and some of us may live to see great results achieved. If our educationists have faith in their work, then there will be no deficiency of funds: that is the experience of the past and it will be the experience of the future."

The address was received with applause. A vote of thanks was proposed to Dr. Blaney by Mr. Arnot and seconded by Mr. Conder, and was carried with acclamation.

A Paris correspondent writes:—The Valdrome affair, which commenced as a society scandal, ended with the glaring publicity of a court of law, has had a curious and romantic epilogue. In the first instance, Madame de Valdrome, the widow of the last Home Minister of the Empire, lost her case, the guardianship of her child was entrusted to the uncle, and by him the boy was placed in charge of the Dominican Brothers at Arqueil. On Dec. 31 a Dominican father brought the little boy to wish his mother a happy new year. Madame de Valdrome retained her child with her, kept the Dominican father for several hours in an antechamber, dressed her son as a girl, entrusted him to one of her friends who were starting for abroad the same day, and then returned home to prepare for her own flight. At last the Dominican lost patience, found that the boy was gone, and rushed off to inform his tutor, M. de Valdrome, of what had passed. M. de Valdrome communicated with the police. Madame de Valdrome's house was surrounded and she herself was watched, the agents even following her to church. There after her prayers, she entered the sacristy as Madame de Valdrome, and, taking advantage of her theatrical experience, left it as a little bent old woman, well enveloped in a large mantle. One of the agents of the police even sprinkled her with holy water as she departed. Once in the street, Madame de Valdrome of course found a cab awaiting her, drove to the station, and safely reached her little son beyond the frontier. One can hardly believe such a romantic story, but it is only another proof that truth is stranger than fiction. We find however Madame de Valdrome consulting such very material and unromantic lawyers as Maîtres Allou and Rousland before taking the bold measures in the success of which public sympathy will go with her.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER IN ALLAHABAD.

Mr. John Roberts, the billiard champion, played at the Club on Monday evening, before a large gathering of the members and their friends, including several ladies. The programme provided for two games of 500 each, instead of one of a thousand. Mr. Porter was the champion's antagonist for the first game, Mr. Shircore for the second. In both cases Mr. Roberts—giving 300—ran out an easy winner, though Mr. Porter got well up in his final hundred. There were no very remarkable features to notice in the games played. The champion made use of the spot stroke a good deal, putting in the red 29 times in succession in the course of one break, and was facile as usual in his all-round play. The *Pioneer* says:—"Mr. Roberts goes about India fulfilling various engagements till March, when he again makes his way to Australia, to return here again next cold weather, probably in company with a new professional player named Short, who is the third best in the world, he says, after himself and Cook. By the bye, the story put about in the beginning by the London sporting papers, to the effect that Cook was coming out to India this year, never seems to have had any foundation at all."

*** Of course our contemporary alludes to Shorter, the rising billiard player.—Ed. *B. G.*

THE PICTURE CASE.

Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee and his wife vs. Mr. G. W. Terry.

At the Hight Court yesterday the hearing of the above suit was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff, a well-known medical practitioner in Bombay, and his wife Awabai claimed Rs. 35,000 in respect of damage done to certain pictures which were exhibited at the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and had been entrusted to the defendant, Mr. Terry, as honorary secretary to and a member of the Exhibition Committee. Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Chesluel, acting Government solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lang continued his address to the court on behalf of the defendant with regard to the preliminary question; whether or not there was a special contract entered into by the parties? On Dr. Burjorjee's own evidence, there was an express statement that the oral understanding was to be reduced to writing in Mr. Terry's own handwriting; and as the plaintiff had not insisted upon having a written contract, the learned counsel submitted that the correspondence must be held to contain the whole of the contract. In support of this contention, Mr. Lang cited several English authorities, remarking that no oral statements could be admitted to vary the written contract. The plaintiff could not recover a verdict unless he satisfied the court that there was fraudulent representation made use of to induce him to enter into the contract. Mr. Lang denied that his client was undertook to receive the pictures on the terms mentioned by the plaintiff, either when they were first sent to the Exhibition or when they were allowed to remain in the museum after the exhibition was over. All the probabilities of the case showed there was no reason why Mr. Terry should wish to keep the pictures after the exhibition was over; whereas the fact that the plaintiff was at the time in difficulties, might account for his anxiety to keep them in the museum. In his letter asking plaintiff "do you wish your pictures to remain in the museum, or not?" Mr. Terry showed no anxiety whatever to retain them in the museum; on the contrary, the form of the enquiry showed he had no desire in the matter one way or the other. He received no letter containing the stipulations alleged by the plaintiff, under which the pictures were to be kept in the museum; and he did so simply to oblige Dr. Burjorjee. The letter commencing with "Mamma asks me to enquire," instead of being the simple production of an innocent lady (Pherozbai, Dr. Burjorjee's daughter) was a suspicious letter, seeking to lay the foundation for a claim; for the young lady admitted that it was dictated by Dr. Burjorjee himself. Assuming Mr. Terry made this contract, what liability did he incur? As curator of the museum, as the custodian, the guardian of the contents of the museum, he had no personal liability. He was appointed by Government and was acting for the public in the museum. Besides, he ceased to be curator of the museum in November 1873, and so the suit was not filed until 1876, it was time-barred. Plaintiff failed in his attempt to recover any thing from Government; and he sued Mr. Terry in his personal capacity in the hope of recovering from him what he had failed to recover from Government. If any damage was done—which must have been after Mr. Terry ceased to be curator—the proper person to sue was Dr. Wellington Gray. But the bailees in this instance were the Government, and Mr. Terry and Dr. Gray were merely the agent of the bailees. Besides, there was no fixed time mentioned in the agreement for the return of the pictures. The goods were not bailed for any particular time. Mr. Terry if he had not been such a good-natured man, told the plaintiffs in May 1874 he had nothing to do with the pictures, and that Dr. Gray was the person in charge of them. But there was a lady in question; and Mr. Terry obligingly (a good-natured expression) told Scollah-ly—wrote in a subsequent letter that he would send the pictures on the first favourable opportunity on the weather clearing up. Plaintiffs in one of their own letters put the point clearly that the pictures were sent "at your (Mr. Terry's) request for the benefit of the public, on behalf of the committee." So here was the point plainly put; Mr. Terry was acting only on behalf of the committee, and could have given no undertaking in his personal capacity.

Mr. G. W. Terry was then called and examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I am now superintendent of the School of Art and was so in 1873. In that year there was an exhibition held here. I was a director of Government. A preliminary committee of three, of which I was one, was appointed in July 1872. I was appointed secretary to the general committee in November 1872. I was appointed by Government as an honorary secretary, and the managing or working committee appointed me their secretary too. In order to facilitate the arrangements of the exhibition, I was also appointed acting curator of the museum. The plaintiff first saw me at the museum. He told me he had waited at the School of Art and written me a letter, which I saw afterwards. He asked me to come to his house and see the pictures. After many objections on my part, he at last got me to promise to call on the same day in the afternoon either with or immediately after Dr. Burjorjee. I went about 4 p.m., and was in the house until after 6 p.m. I do not recollect having ever gone there in the morning. I am quite certain I went only once. I cannot recollect if I had ever received the plaintiff's letter before I went; but I have been to the School of Art that day, and I don't think. I saw the letter before I went. Dr. Burjorjee said the pictures were to be removed soon, as his family were going to leave the house. He did mention he wanted the pictures returned in the same state in which he delivered them. I did not agree to that. I said I could not think of passing a receipt to that effect. I said it was not the custom for the committee to give such a receipt: but that he would have the usual receipt, that would satisfy him, and that the committee would take care of his pictures. I saw him only as secretary of the exhibition committee. Mrs. Burjorjee was to my recollection not present at this interview: there were one or two children present. I have had no conversation with her on the subject of the pictures. I saw some Parsee ladies in the compound; but they were not near me. In no instance whatever was a stipulation made with any exhibitor to return the articles in the same state in which they were received.

The hearing was then adjourned until after the Criminal Sessions at which his Lordship presides.

THE FAMINE MEETING AT MADRAS.

(Madras Mail.)

The meeting held in the Banqueting Hall on Monday for "returning thanks" for the magnificent famine fund subscribed by Great Britain and her Colonies, was well attended, several members of up-country Relief Committees being present to take part in the proceedings. His Grace the Governor, accompanied by the Ladies Grenville, entered the Hall about 4-30. The proceedings commenced by the Sheriff reading the notice convening the meeting. His Grace the Chairman then said: The notice the Sheriff has read explains fully the cause of the present meeting—to thank the people of England, of the Colonies, to thank all parts of the British Empire for the aid which was so promptly and so liberally afforded to Southern India in her hour of distress. That dark cloud of famine which has for years overspread Southern India has broken and is dispersed. Much distress has been relieved, the condition of the people is vastly improved, and although in many districts yet there are still recurrences of distress, shadows of clouds still undispersed passing over, yet all the returns show from month to month that distress even in those districts is lightening, that the worst is past, and that we may look forward to being relieved from that anxiety under which we have so long lived, we may look to that being completely and entirely dispersed. Although the famine is passed, yet, as I said, much distress still remains, and good work remains to be done with the remaining portion of the fund so liberally and munificently afforded by England's charity. Those who are addressing you to-day, having taken an active part in the various districts in the distribution of the fund, know well how great was the distress they had to meet, how vast would have been the calamity had not the fund been so promptly and so thoroughout the breadth and width of the land. Those purposes which I ventured to shadow forth at the meeting in August, as purposes which needed a large and liberal charity to carry out, those distresses that could not be met by Government organization or rule have been found not less than I anticipated they would be found, requiring the aid of the large funds which have been given to this country for the purpose. I will not detain the meeting with what many in this room know far better almost than Government the details of the distress which they had to deal with in their towns, in their villages, and I will not detain you longer than to call upon the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Digby, to read a statement of the operation of the Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Digby said that five and a half months ago, when the appeal went to England from that Hall, the meeting which sent it was, necessarily, composed entirely of the citizens of Madras. There was not time to make it other than a town's meeting. On the present occasion, the meeting was representative of the whole Presidency, indeed, of Southern India generally, for not only were there representatives present from the various Local Committees, but also a Deputation from Mysore. Some Local Committees could not send delegates, but, instead, had written expressing their gratitude. After quoting two or three of the letters, the following statement was laid on the table:—

Statement.

On the 4th of August a meeting was held in this Hall to make an appeal to English charity on behalf of the famine-stricken people of India, to render such aid as it was beyond the province of Government to give. A Committee of influence was appointed, from whom, two days after an Executive Committee was chosen; an appeal was prepared by this Committee to be sent to England and elsewhere. By the Executive Committee the work of distribution, has mainly been carried out.

The Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Sir Thomas White, at once organised a Committee and opened a subscription list at the Mansion House; meanwhile, the Municipal bodies in Great Britain were communicated with. Several funds were opened in Lancashire, Blackburn, Bradford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock. In course of time the movement spread, and, either directly to the Committee at Madras, or through the Mansion House, from all parts of the British Dominions, from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Jamaica and other West India Islands, British Guiana, Mauritius, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, from English residents in continental cities, Bengal and Burma—contributions flowed in until, in November, the Committee felt themselves in a position to say that the fund might be closed, as they had as much as they would be able to disburse. As soon as English feeling had been aroused, money flowed in very liberally for two or three weeks, at the Mansion House alone £10,000 per diem was received. In the earlier days of the fund large sums, such as £500 from the Queen-Empress, 500 guineas from the Prince of Wales, £100 from the Princess of Wales, several donations of £1,000 each from the Bank of England and City houses were chiefly received, but later on, the larger stream of charity was made up of multitudinous sums, chiefly collections from workmen, schools, and from churches and chapels. All sects and creeds contributed, and the money has been equally disbursed, irrespective of caste or creed. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons contributing to the Fund, but, bearing in mind the small sums which characterised congregational and similar collections, the total must represent several millions of individuals. An analysis of the Mansion House list, the only one received in entirety has not yet been made—there has not been time for this, but when it is done, it is believed that more than half, probably a good deal more, of the sum of £500,000 sterling will be found to have been contributed in amounts of £5 and less. The sums received and promised from particular sources are as follows:—

Mansion House, London, and Bradford	£ 500,000
Lancashire	75,932
Edinburgh	20,000
Glasgow	7,537
Greenock	1,840
Australia and New Zealand	100,000
Other Colonies (Mauritius, Hongkong, British Guiana, &c	5,400
India generally (Madras included,)	20,500

Besides this a special fund was raised in the county of Buckingham, which has been entrusted specially to H. E. the Governor, as Lord Lieutenant of that county.

Whilst the sum total of receipts at this stage (the various funds having closed) can be given with tolerable accuracy, only an approximate analysis can be prepared of expenditure to the end of the year. Although some committees are closing operations, none have yet actually ce

BANKS.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
,, 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,50,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office HOURS from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£110,000.
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BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON ITS OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS :—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

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A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
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WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
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In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
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For Sale at this Office,
BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power. size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
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A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude Lowness of Spirits with sensation or fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach creats appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills" you will get quite a different medicine: if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS" engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

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MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.
TERMS.—MODERATE.

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TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in a cool and healthy situation at Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Compound and Garden. It has a Drawing-room, two Bed, one Dining, one Dressing, and two Bath-rooms suitable for a European gentleman and family. The rooms have been lately repaired and nicely painted. Rent Rs 30, including all the Taxes and Malee's pay. For particulars apply to MUNCHARJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 29, Matoonga.

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PALE ALE IN WOOD.
KILDERKINS HOLDING EIGHTEEN GALLONS, RS. 34.
WM. WATSON & CO.,
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CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils.....Qts. per doz Rs. 43
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SHERRY, J. and C.
White's, white seal...Qts. per doz. Rs. 26
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STIRLING, BALD & Co.
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SUPPLIES of COGNAC—*, **, *** and **** Stars, in wood and Jars, and the following Sherries, viz., Vino de Pasto, Manzanilla, and Yellow Seal have been received ex-*Bokhara* and *Stelvio*, and can be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned. For prices see other advertisements.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

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For sale at this Office,
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Perr Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Fir Market, near Jumma ustid

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE : 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS :—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,5 ,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, free of income tax in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to be ner will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonas to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows :—
£10 per cent. on Application
£15 ,, ,, Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital
Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.
The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,5,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
(*To be retained by Bankers.*)
TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any le-ser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.
Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.
No— RECEIPT.
(*To be retained by the applicant.*) 1878.
Received of the sum of Rupee, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.
Rs. —
J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

BIRD'S EYE! BIRD'S EYE!!
JUST LANDED A FRESH SHIPMENT
OF
WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE.
FRESH SHIPMENT OF THIS
CHARMING BIRD'S EYE
ALSO JUST TO HAND.
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"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
THE MOST DELICIOUS SMOKING MIXTURE OUT,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.
Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN SHAG."
Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of Virginia.
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FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Hymalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
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The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
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Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
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Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
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LESS 10 *PER CENT FOR CASH.*

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ONE of the most striking features of modern æsthetics is the desire to have "everything to match. The idea is peculiarly the product of civilization, and it is, though artificial, one of the graces of a refined and cultivated taste. The semi-civilized man rarely exhibits a consciousness of its existence, while the savage cannot even conceive it. We see the fancy in the present day developed in our houses, gardens, furniture and clothes; but more particularly in the ornaments of life, and especially in our Jewellery. It has long been usual to wear articles for personal adornment in sets, and, indeed, the practice has ceased to be a caprice of fashion, and has attained the fixedness of a custom.
Our Stock of Full and Half-Suites will be found to be very extensive and comprehensive in its character, ranging in price from costly parures set with gems to pretty and inexpensive sets, all being suitable for presentation. Our aim is to well assort our stock, so as to be in a position to supply every requirement.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, and EARRINGS, of All Gold, elegant designs,	from Rs.	150 to	400
,, Ditto, with Necklet, Gold only, or enamelled and stones	from	250 to	800
,, Very handsome and richly jewelled, for dress	from	350 to	2,000
SETS of BROOCHES and EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear	from	50 to	200
,, Enamelled and set with precious stones	from	55 to	500
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, with Lockets and Pendants, all Gold, of new designs,	from	90 to	280
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, very elegant, for evening wear, studded with gems,	from	150 to	600
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, All Gold, in the most fashionable style	from	65 to	150
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, enamelled, or set with precious stones, pearls, &c.,	from	100 to	500

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Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels with glass stopper	27	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.
Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

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THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.
SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.
It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.
The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.
The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.
The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.
SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.
SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	,, 350
Do.	,, Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	,, 330
Do.	,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality		Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¼ Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			,, 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¼ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¼ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
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Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 70
Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs.	800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters	,,	800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,,	400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	,,	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
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Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.
"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. SILVER, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.
"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.RS. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).
"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MACNAMARA, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

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Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.
Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal* and the whole of Medical Press.
Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
whose Label is on every genuine bottle.
May be obtained from Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that as the CERTIFICATE numbered 206 for one Share number 307 of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, dated Hongkong 23rd February 1874 in the name of CULLIANJEE PITAMBER has been LOST, and the INTEREST of CULLIANJEE PITAMBER in the Share transferred by the Official Assignee, a NEW CERTIFICATE will be ISSUED to the transferee of the Share on application to
FORBES & Co., Agents,
Union Insurance Society of Canton.
Bombay, January 26, 1878.

TULSI WATER WORKS.
TENDERS are invited by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY for the LAYING of SERVICE MAINS for the Tulsi Water Supply.
Drawings can be seen and copies of specifications and conditions of contract can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Tulsi Service Mains" and must be sent in to the address of J. H. GRANT, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner, not later than the first day of February 1878.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.
Executive Engineer's Office, 23rd January 1878.

NOTICE.
FRESH SUPPLIES of the APOLLINARIS, HUNYADI JANOS, and BELTHAL MINERAL WATERS have now arrived per S. S. "BOKHARA" and can be had on application to the undersigned.
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ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

NOTICE.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.
THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.
The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.
F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

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